NOTE XL.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE HELOTA-SPECIES OF BURMA ¹)

BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Mr. René Oberthür of Rennes again sent me for identification four *Helota*-specimens from Upper-Burma, collected by Mr. Doherty in the neighbourhood of the »Mines des Rubis" at an elevation of 1200—2300 meter above the level of the sea.

These specimens belong to three species of which two are new to science; the third species, *Helota notata* Rits. ²), was represented by a female specimen which is now in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

Helota ventralis, n. sp. ♀.

This species is closely allied to and strongly resembles *Helota Kolbei* Rits. ³) from China, but is at once distinguished from it by the colour of the abdomen, this being bright coloured all over, not darker along the middle, by the bright colour of the femora, and by the less prolonged apices of the elytra.

Length 17—18 mm. — The entire upper surface bronze coloured, here and there with coppery and purple tinges;

---

1) Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova, Vol. XXX (1891), pp. 885 and 898.

2) Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova, Vol. XXX (1891), p. 900.

3) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XI (1889), p. 103.

the two basal joints of the antennae red, the succeeding ones gradually passing into dark pitchy, the apical joint pale rufous; each elytron provided between the 3rd and 6th striae with two small convex flavous spots. Underneath the head, the pro- and mesosternum and the elytral epipleurae are coloured like the upper surface, the metasternum and abdomen however are of a uniform bright reddish testaceous colour, the former with the hinder margin and an impressed line along the middle, black; the legs are reddish testaceous with the coxae and trochanters, the apex of the femora and the base and apex of the tibiae black, the tarsi dark pitchy brown approaching to black.

Head strongly produced in front of the eyes, slightly raised along the middle, deeply punctured, the punctures on the raised portion large and remote, near the eyes they are smaller and closely set, on the narrowed front portion they are fine and remote; underneath the middle portion is sparsely and finely, the lateral portions strongly punctured.

Prothorax widest at the base, narrowing towards the front in slightly curved lines; the front angles strongly produced, rounded; the sides crenulate on their anterior half; the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the central lobe rounded and with a more or less distinct impression; the disk strongly and very closely punctured, with the usual raised impunctate patches. The scutellum is small and slightly transverse. The sterna are impunctate, the lateral portions of the pro- and metasternum, however, remotely covered with rather large punctures.

Elytra parallel, conjointly but not broadly rounded behind, the apices which are not dehiscent are but very little prolonged; each elytron with ten rows of punctures of which the 4th and 5th are interrupted by the flavous spots and are not continued behind the posterior ones; on the shoulders the punctuation becomes obsolete; the punctures in the rows become gradually larger towards the sides; the five inner interstices are rather broad and flat, the remaining outer ones narrow and costiform, and these latter are often interrupted by deeply impressed punctures; the 3rd and 5th interstices show some large punctures; the interstice between the 2nd and 3rd striae becomes costiform towards the end and extends to the extreme tip of the elytra; the epipleurae are impunctate.

The abdomen is distantly covered with extremely fine but distinct punctures, and the segments have an ill-defined impression at the sides; the apical segment is not quite as long as the 3rd and 4th taken together and regularly rounded behind.

The legs are smooth, sparsely and extremely finely punctured, the anterior tibiae more distinctly punctured.

Two female specimens, one of which is now in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

Helota affinis, n. sp. ♀.

Closely allied to *Helota dubia* Rits. [1]) and strongly resembling it. In the new species, however, the flavous spots on the elytra are larger, the front angles of the prothorax are much more broadly rounded, and the apices of the elytra are less acuminate.

Length 8½ mm. — Very narrow and elongate, somewhat narrower than *dubia*; shining, above metallic green with bronze and coppery tinges; the antennae pale reddish testaceous, the terminal joint of the club infuscate; each elytron provided with two proportionately large flavous spots which are narrowly surrounded with bluish black; the anterior spot is situated between the 3rd and 7th striae, the posterior one between the 3rd and 8th. Underneath the head (except the throat), the lateral portions of the prosternum and the elytral epipleurae are bright golden green, the rest is testaceous; the legs reddish testaceous with the apex of the femora and the basal half of the tibiae metallic green; on the tibiae the green colour is slightly continued along the outer margin; the tarsi (except the testaceous basal half of the claw-joint) pitchy.

---

[1]) Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova, Vol. XXX (1891), p. 901.

Head strongly and rather densely punctured; on the narrowed front-portion the punctures are much finer.

Prothorax subtrapezoidal, the sides nearly straight, faintly constricted a little before the base, and crenulate; the anterior angles very broadly rounded, not at all prominent, the posterior ones acute and divergent; the front-margin straight, the base bisinuate, the median lobe narrowly rounded. The disk is somewhat irregularly covered with very large and deep punctures which are closer set towards the sides; in front of the scutellum an impunctate streak is present. The impunctate scutellum is small and strongly transverse.

Elytra very elongate, slightly narrowing towards the end and here separately rounded in an angular way. Each elytron with ten regular striae of punctures which become larger towards the sides; the 3rd and 9th interstices are strongly costate on the apical portion and join the margin.

Under surface of the head with a few distinct punctures on the middle, strongly punctured on the sides, the throat impunctate; the metallic lateral portions of the prosternum deeply but not very densely punctured; the legs apparently impunctate, the metallic coloured portions, however, with a few distinct punctures; the anterior tibiae straight; the tarsi very slender and elongate.

A single female specimen which is in the possession of Mr. René Oberthür.

Leyden Museum, October 1891.